1	2	3	4	5	6	7
i	Land acquisition	Ha	5845	4104	560	4664
ii	Earthwork	$1000m^3$	189982	102880	38942	141822
iii	Lining	$1000m^2$	25998	3061	7562	10623
iv	Structures	No.	459	14	45	59

Up to July 2009, no work has been taken up on distributaries, Minors and Water Courses. No irrigation potential is created and no power generation started from the project.

There are about 44574 project affected families out of which, 277 project affected families are rehabilitated up to the reporting period.

Ground water storage

1660. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has issued any directions to the State Governments to take necessary steps to preserve the ground water storage against its unlimited exploitation;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the States thereon;

(c) whether Government is contemplating to introduce any special scheme to minimize the use of ground water;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the average rate of extraction of ground water for agriculture per day?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) to (d) Central Ground Water Authority issued direction to States having 'over-exploited' areas to take necessary measures to adopt/promote artificial recharge to ground water/rain water harvesting, conservation of ground water and also to include roof top rain water harvesting in the building bye-laws. As per available information, 18 States and 4 UTs have amended building bye-laws incorporating mandatory adoption of roof top rain water harvesting in existing/new buildings in their respective States/UTs.

The Ministry of Water Resources also circulated to the States/UTs a Model Bill on regulation of ground water. 11 States/UTs viz. Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh, Bihar, Lakshadweep, Puducherry, Chandigarh and Dadra & Nagar Haveli have enacted the ground water legislation for this purpose.

(e) The rate of extraction of ground water for agriculture varies from place to place depending upon the cropping pattern, rainfall intensity, etc. However, the net annual ground water withdrawal for irrigation is estimated as 212 billion cubic metres (bcm), which is 92% of the total ground water draft.